

lacustris; by Prof. Mohl.—On the Dry Rot; by Schwabe.—Synopsis of *Desmidia*; by J. Meneghini.

PART III.

On the proper systematic place of certain families of Plants.—On some *Diatomaceæ*; by Lobarzewski.—On a true circulation in *Closterium Lunula*; by Lobarzewski.—Plants on sale from Bahia; by Luschnath.—Botanical Observations; by Schlechtendal.

PART IV.

Decades of new *Compositæ*; by Walpers.—Supplement to Prod. Fl. Herc.; by Hampe.—On the *Carices* of Thunberg's Flora Capensis; by Schlechtendal.—On a monstrosity in the leaves of *Trifolium repens*; by Walpers.—Four new *Mammillariæ*; by Ehrenberg.—Mexican Plants of Schiede and others; by Schlechtendal.

PART V.

Synopsis *Thymellearum*, *Polygonearum*, et *Begoniarum Africæ australis*; by Meissner.—Decade of new *Compositæ*; by Walpers.—Mexican Plants of Schiede and others; by Schlechtendal.—Observations on passages in Endlicher and Martius's Fl. Braziliensis; by Schwægrichen.

PART VI.

Scholium to Hampe's Prod. Fl. Hercyn.

Icones Fungorum hucusque cognitorum. Tomus 4. A. C. I. Corda.
Pragæ, 1840.

Our object in noticing the present number, which in point of execution exceeds even the two preceding, is to call attention to the admirable figure of *Puccinia graminis*, or mildew. It is far more complete than that so often referred to of Bauer. Among the points elucidated in the present number, is the very interesting one that *Asterophora* is a mere parasite of the second order, its matrix having perfect sporidia. The author does not seem to have access to many well-known journals, or he would not have published as *Sporocybe Desmazierii* a plant altogether unlike that figured under that name in the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles'; neither would *Sphaeria Robertsii*, Hook., of which an admirable analysis is given, appear as an undescribed species, *Sp. Hügelii*.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 4th, 1841.—The Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The President stated, in reference to Mr. Schomburgk's memoir, read at a previous meeting, that migrations of butterflies to a very great extent had been repeatedly observed in South America, instances of which had been recorded in Helme's account of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Westwood corrected an error which had occurred in the printing of a memoir relative to the *Pediculus Melittæ* of Kirby, or

the larva of *Meloe*, in the Transactions of the Society, in which it had been stated that the specimens which he had found at large and dissected were identical with some reared by the Rev. L. Jenyns from the *larvæ* of the *Meloe*, whereas the latter had been reared from the *eggs* of that insect. This correction was especially required, because in the volume upon insects in the Cabinet Cyclopædia it had been suggested by Mr. Shuckard that the two insects were not identical.

A memoir was read by Mr. Westwood on the nomenclature of the genus *Chlorion* of Latreille (*Ampulex*, Jurine). From a review of Latreille's various works it appears, that although at the first he gave the *Sphex lobata*, Fabr. as the type of the genus, yet its characters were not derived from that insect, but agree with the *Sphex compressa*, Fabr. Fabricius, however, adopted and characterized the genus *Chlorion* from the former of these two species, but included in it also *Sphex compressa*. Jurine, however, finding the latter species not to agree generically with the former, proposed the name of *Ampuler* for the *Sphex compressa*, and figured an European species as an example, which however does not precisely agree with *S. compressa*. Under these circumstances the author considers that the name of *Chlorion* ought to be applied to the genus typified by *Sphex compressa*, that the *Chlorion* of Fabricius requires another name, and that the name *Ampulex* is strictly synonymous with *Chlorion*, the same species being the true type of both generic names. In allusion to the employment of synonymous names of genera, Mr. Yarrell stated that a calculation had been made by Messrs. Agassiz and De-Candolle, by which it appeared that no less than 300 generic names of plants and 800 names of zoological genera required changing, having been previously used in other branches, and it was insisted upon by several members that the inconvenience which would necessarily result from the change in such a number of names would far overbalance the occasional slight inconveniences at present felt in cases of such "double employes," as the French term them. It was further suggested by Mr. Waterhouse, that as Latreille had erred in the first instance in giving as the type of *Chlorion* an insect which did not accord with the generic characters which he had detailed, we ought to adopt the nomenclature of Fabricius, who had given the real characters of the insect which Latreille had mentioned as its typical species.

Anniversary meeting, January 25th, 1841.—The Rev. F. W. Hope in the Chair.

At this Meeting the ordinary business of the annual meeting took place. W. Sells, G. R. Waterhouse, S. Stevens, and W. Bennett, Esqrs., were elected into the Council in the room of E. Charlesworth, W. E. Shuckard, J. F. Stephens, and F. Walker, Esqrs., and W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.L.S., was elected President, W. Yarrell, Esq., Treasurer, and J. O. Westwood, Secretary for the ensuing year.

In the address delivered by the Rev. F. W. Hope, after favourably commenting upon the character of the Society's Transactions, he

suggested the propriety of members taking up the old theses of Linnæus and bringing down the subjects therein treated upon to the present state of the science. The injurious effects of insects upon agricultural and horticultural productions ought also to engage the attention of the members. He would also recommend the formation of committees, taking up and annually reporting upon the entomology of the various geographical districts: and he alluded to the great loss the Society and science had sustained by the deaths of Dr. Goodall, Mr. Vigors, and Major Gyllenhal.

It was announced that the caterpillar of one of the *Noctuidæ* which devours the roots of turnips should be again proposed as the subject of the essay for the prize of ten guineas, offered by the Society in conjunction with the Saffron Walden Agricultural Society.

The Rev. F. W. Hope also announced his intention of giving a prize of £10 for the best essay on the insects which attack apple and pear trees, with the best remedy for their destruction.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

March 2, 1841.—Mr. Forster, V.P., in the Chair.

Read a "Note on the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History." By Hyde Clarke, Esq., F.L.S.

Mr. Clarke suggests the application of Payne's apparatus for the preservation of animal substances for domestic purposes, to the preservation of objects of Natural History. The apparatus consists of an iron cylinder, in which the subject for preparation is placed, and the air-tight cover screwed down. The air is then exhausted by means of an air-pump, and when a sufficient exhaustion has been effected, a cock is opened communicating with a vessel containing the antiseptic fluid, which, on being admitted, thoroughly penetrates the object to be preserved, impregnating even the marrow of the bones. He adds, that the process is useful not only for the prevention of putrefaction, but also in arresting its progress, the gases generated during putrefaction being expelled from the receiver along with the air, and their place supplied by the antiseptic.

March 16.—Mr. Brown, V.P., in the Chair.

Read "On an edible *Fungus* from Tierra del Fuego, and an allied Chilian species." By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S.

Mr. Berkeley describes these two species as constituting a new genus, which he characterizes as follows:—

CYTTRARIA.

Receptacula carnosogelatinosa in stroma commune subglobosum, epidermide crassiusculâ vestitum, aggregata; basi stipitiformi granulatâ. *Cupula* peripherica, primò clausa, gelatinâ distenta, demùm epidermide ruptâ aperta. *Hymenium*, margine excepto, separabile. *Asci* ampli, demùm liberi, paraphysibus immixtis. *Velum* persistens, demùm ruptum, margine plûs minùs reflexo. *Sporidia* pallida.

Genus *Bulgariæ* affine, sed stromate pulvinato ex variis individuis composito *Sphaeriam concentricam* quodammodo referens, et hymenio separabili valdè diversum. Certè ad seriem *Pezizarum* pertinet, perithecio spurio non obstante. Confer *Sphaeriam monocarpam*, Schum. ad *Peziz-*

sam rhizopodam a clar. Friesio ascriptam. Nomen dedi a κυτταρος, ob superficiem fungi alveolatam.

1. *C. Darwinii*, vitellina globoso-depressa, cupulis parvis ore irregulari demum apertis.

Hab. in Fagum betuloidem in Tierra del Fuego, Dec.-Jun.

2. *C. Berteroii*, pallidior irregularis, basi subelongata, cupulis majoribus; ore pentagono; margine fisco reflexo.

Hab. in Chili in Fagum obliquum, vere et aestate.

The first species is noticed by Mr. Darwin (from whom Mr. Berkeley obtained his specimens of both) at p. 298 of his 'Journal and Remarks,' forming the third vol. of the 'Narrative of the Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle'; and Mr. Berkeley gives from Mr. Darwin's MS. notes a more detailed account of his observations made upon the spot. The second species is referred to in a posthumous list of the plants collected by Bertero (originally published in the 'Mercurio Chileno,' and translated in Silliman's 'North American Journal,' vol. xxiii. p. 78), as forming, perhaps, "a new genus approximating to the *Sphaeriae*." A further account of this species also is extracted from Mr. Darwin's notes: it seems to be less eatable, and less frequently eaten than the first, which Mr. Darwin describes as forming a very essential article of food for the Fuegian.

Read also a "Letter from Joseph Woods, Esq., F.L.S., to Mr. Kippist, on *Crepis biennis* and *Barkhausia taraxacifolia*."

Mr. Woods is of opinion that the plant described by Sir James Smith in the 'English Flora' and 'English Botany,' by Sir W. J. Hooker in the 'British Flora,' by Mr. Babington in the Society's 'Transactions,' vol. xvii. p. 456, and by Mr. Mackay in his 'Irish Flora,' as *Crepis biennis*, is in reality *Barkhausia taraxacifolia*, distinguished especially by the long beak of its achenia, while those of *Crepis biennis* are, in the words of Gaudin, "neutiquam attenuata." The stem of *Crepis biennis* is also less branched and more leafy than that of *Barkhausia taraxacifolia*, the latter rarely producing a leaf except where there is a branch. Mr. Woods adds, that it is almost certain that we have the two species in England, though the difference has not been noticed. *Crepis biennis* grows in Kent and Surrey.

In a "Note" appended to Mr. Woods's letter, Mr. Kippist states that the authentic Linnean specimens of *Crepis biennis* from Scania, although too young to have ripe seeds, appear to confirm Mr. Woods's idea, the pappus being quite sessile even in those most advanced, and the stem moderately branched in the upper part, and very leafy below. The two specimens in the Smithsonian Herbarium, one from Mr. Crowe's garden and the other from Mr. Rose's Herbarium, have the stem much branched, and the pappus apparently sessile, but the achenia are immature.

The only developed specimen in Mr. Winch's herbarium is from Dartford in Kent, and has the pappus very decidedly stalked, the stem much branched in the upper part, and only a few scattered leaves in the lower, a branch being produced from the axilla of each caudine leaf with the exception of one or two of the lowermost,

Other specimens, gathered near Cobham and Ramsgate, in the same county, and near Moulsey in Surrey, agree with Mr. Winch's plant in their stalked pappus and branched stem, and probably therefore belong to *Barkhausia taraxacifolia*. The only British specimens in the Society's possession that Mr. Kippist believes to be referrible with certainty to *Crepis biennis* are two in the Hortus Siccus of Mr. Woodward, with ripe achenia and perfectly sessile pappus; the habitats of the plants are not given, but in all probability they were gathered either in Suffolk or Norfolk.

Read also an "Extract from a Letter to John Miers, Esq., F.L.S., from George Gardner, Esq.," dated Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 16, 1840, in which Mr. Gardner gives some account of his journeys in the interior of Brazil, and of the collections made by him subsequent to May last.

April 6.—Mr. Forster, V.P., in the Chair.

Read, an Extract of a Letter from J. Burnham, Esq., to Hyde Clarke, Esq., F.L.S., on a supposed new British *Juncus*.

Read also the commencement of "An Appendix or Supplement to a Treatise on the *Œstri* and *Cuterebræ* of various Animals." By Bracy Clark, Esq., F.L.S., Corresp. Memb. of the French Institute.

April 20.—Mr. Brown, V.P., in the Chair.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, F.L.S., sent for exhibition a specimen of the fruit of *Chrysophyllum monopyrenum*, Sw., from his living collection at Syon House.

W. Felkin, Esq., F.L.S., sent for exhibition specimens of Sea-Island Cotton grown in a cotton-mill situate in the centre of Manchester, accompanied by a Notice of the circumstances under which the experiment was made. The details have been given in the Transactions of the British Association.

Read the conclusion of Mr. Bracy Clark's "Appendix or Supplement to a Treatise on the *Œstri* and *Cuterebræ* of various Animals."

The first memoir to which this paper is intended as an Appendix appeared in the third volume of the Linnæan Transactions, published in 1796. This memoir was republished by the author with considerable additions in 1815, and a Supplement was added in the following year. Since that period much has been published on the subject, and Mr. Clark is desirous in consequence of making some additions and corrections to his former publications.

After adding to and modifying some of the passages contained in them, he examines the validity of several species of the genus *Œstrus* proposed by writers. He suspects *Œ. Trompe* of Modeer and *Œ. ericetorum* of Leach to be severally the males of *Œ. Tarandi* and *Œ. Bovis*. He believes *Œ. Pecorum* of Fabricius to be only a dark-coloured variety of *Œ. nasalis*, L. (*Œ. veterinus*, B. Cl.) ; and is satisfied by an examination of the original specimen, that Dr. Leach's *Œ. Clarkii* is nothing more than a very light-coloured variety of the same species. He also regards *Œ. lineatus* of Villars as synonymous with *Œ. Bovis*.

Referring to Latreille's account of the genus in Cuvier's 'Règne

Animal,' he points out some omissions with regard to the habits and œconomy of *Œ. Equi* and *Œ. hemorrhoidalis*, and objects to the statement that the eggs of the latter are deposited on the verge of the anus of the animal attacked. He strongly deprecates the opinion of Pallas and Latreille, that there exists a proper human *Œstrus*, which he regards as altogether founded in error; and believes the larva figured in illustration of a supposed case of the kind published by Mr. Howship, to be that of *Œ. Bovis*.

Lastly, he describes three species, added to the genus *Œstrus* since the publication of his Treatise, viz. *Œ. pictus* of Megerle, *Œ. Libycus* of Rüppel, and *Œ. Clarkii* of Shuckard. The following are the characters of the latter species, figures of which, and of *Œ. Libycus*, accompany the paper:—

Œ. Clarkii, caerulecenti-fuscus, alis obscuris anticè sinuatis basin versus atro-bipunctatis.

Hab. ad Caput Bonæ Spei.

He adds also a description of a new species of his genus *Cuterebra*, with the following characters:—

C. fontanella, thorace atro lateribus albis, abdomine violaceo: segmentis ultimis albis nigro-punctatis.

Hab. in Illinois Americæ Borealis, cuniculis præcipue infesta.

May 4.—Mr. Brown, V.P., in the Chair.

Read the commencement of "Remarks on some new or rare Species of Brazilian Plants." By Charles James Fox Bunbury, Esq., F.L.S.

May 24.—The Bishop of Norwich, President, in the Chair.

This day, the Anniversary of the birth-day of Linnæus, and that appointed by the Charter for the Election of Council and Officers, the President opened the business of the Meeting, and stated the number of Members whom the Society had lost during the past year. The following is a list of the Members who have died within that period, accompanied with notices of some among them.

Francis Bauer, Esq., F.R.S., &c., was born at Feldsberg, in Austria, on the 4th of October, 1758. His father, who held an appointment as painter to Prince Lichtenstein, died while he was yet a boy, and the care of his education devolved upon his mother. So early was his talent for botanical drawing manifested, that the first published production of his pencil, a figure of *Anemone pratensis*, L., is appended to a dissertation by Störck 'de Usu Pulsatillæ nigricantis,' which bears date in 1771.

In 1788 he came to England in company with the younger Jacquin, and after visiting his brother Ferdinand, who was then engaged in completing the beautiful series of drawings since published in the 'Flora Græca,' was about to proceed to Paris. But the liberal proposals made to him by Sir Joseph Banks on the eve of his intended departure, diverted him from this resolution, and induced him to remain in England and to take up his residence in the neighbourhood of the Royal Garden at Kew, in which village he continued to dwell until the termination of his life. It was the opinion of Sir Joseph Banks, that a botanic garden was incomplete without a draughtsman

permanently attached to it, and he accordingly, with the sanction of His Majesty, fixed Mr. Bauer in that capacity at Kew, himself defraying the salary during his own life, and providing by his will for its continuance to the termination of that of Mr. Bauer. In fulfilment of this engagement with Sir Joseph, Mr. Bauer made numerous drawings and sketches of the plants of the garden, which are now preserved in the British Museum. A selection from his drawings was published in 1796 under the title of 'Delineations of Exotick Plants cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew,' and this was intended to be continued annually; but no more than three parts, consisting wholly of Heaths, and containing thirty plates, were published.

In the early part of 1801, Mr. Bauer made for Mr. Brown, who had then been for some years engaged in a particular study of the Ferns, drawings of many genera of that family which Mr. Brown regarded as new. His drawings of *Woodsia*, made some years afterwards, were published in the 11th volume of our Transactions, in illustration of Mr. Brown's paper on that genus. At a later period he again directed his attention to that tribe of plants, his labours in which have within these few years been given to the world in Sir William Jackson Hooker's 'Genera of Ferns.' The 13th volume of our Transactions is enriched with his elaborate drawings accompanying Mr. Brown's memoir on *Rafflesia*; and the part published last year contains a paper by Mr. Bauer 'On the Ergot of Rye,' from materials collected between the years 1805 and 1809.

The plate which accompanies the last-mentioned paper is derived from drawings which form part of an extensive series in the British Museum, illustrative of the structure of the grain, the germination, growth and development of wheat, and the diseases of that and other *Cerealia*. This admirable series of drawings constitutes perhaps the most splendid and important monument of Mr. Bauer's extraordinary talents as an artist and skill in microscopic investigation. The subject was suggested to him by Sir Joseph Banks, who was engaged in an inquiry into the disease of Corn known under the name of "Blight," and the part of Mr. Bauer's drawings which relates to that disease was published in illustration of Sir Joseph's memoir on the subject, and has been several times reprinted with it. Mr. Bauer has himself given, in the volume of the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1823, an account of his observations on the *Vibrio Tritici* of Gleichen, with the figures relating to them; and another small portion of his illustrations of the Diseases of Corn has since been published by him in the 'Penny Magazine' for 1833. His figures of a somewhat analogous subject, the Apple-blight and the Insect producing it, accompany Sir Joseph Banks's Memoir on the Introduction of that Disease into England, in the 2nd volume of the 'Transactions of the Horticultural Society.'

Before the close of the last century Mr. Bauer commenced a series of drawings of *Orchideæ*, and of the details of their remarkable structure, to which he continued to add, as opportunities offered, nearly to the termination of his life. A selection from these, which form one of the most beautiful and extensive series of his botanical drawings, was lithographed and published by Professor Lindley between

the years 1830 and 1838, under the title of 'Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants.'

His other published botanical works are: 1. The first part, published in 1818, of 'Strelitzia Depicta,' a work intended to comprise figures of all the known species of that magnificent genus; 2. 'Microscopical Observations on the Red Snow' brought from the Arctic Regions by Capt. Ross, the globules contained in which, by some regarded as an *Alga*, he described in the 7th volume of the 'Quarterly Journal' of the Royal Institution as a species of *Uredo*; 3. 'Some Experiments on the *Fungi* which constitute the colouring matter of the Red Snow,' published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1820; and 4. The Plates to the Botanical Appendix to Captain Parry's first Voyage of Discovery, published in 1821. One of the last productions of his pencil, illustrating the structure of a plant growing at Kew which produces perfect seeds without any apparent action of pollen, will appear in the forthcoming part of our Transactions.

In the year 1816 he commenced lending the assistance of his pencil to the late Sir Everard Home in the various anatomical and physiological investigations in which that distinguished anatomist was engaged; and in the course of ten or twelve years furnished, in illustration of his numerous papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' upwards of 120 plates, which were afterwards reprinted with Sir Everard's 'Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.' These plates, which form together the most extensive series of his published works, embraced a great variety of important subjects, chiefly in microscopic anatomy, and afford abundant evidence of his powers of observation and skill in depicting the most difficult objects.

It is this rare and previously almost unexampled union of the observer and the artist that has placed Mr. Bauer foremost in the first rank of scientific draughtsmen. His paintings, as the more finished of his productions may well be termed, are no less perfect as models of artistic skill and effect, than as representations of natural objects. Of all his predecessors, Ehret alone approaches him in these particulars; among his contemporaries, none but his brother Ferdinand can be regarded as his equal.

Mr. Bauer became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1804, and of the Royal Society in 1820. He died at his residence on Kew-Green on the 11th of December last, in the 83rd year of his age; and was buried in the church-yard of that parish on the 16th of the same month. [See also p. 77 of the present volume.]

Sir Anthony Carlisle, Knt., F.R.S., &c., a distinguished surgeon and physiologist, was born at Stillington, in the county of Durham, on the 8th of February, 1769, and received his early professional education partly at York and partly at Durham. He afterwards came to London, entered himself as a student at the Hunterian School under Cruickshank and Baillie, and became a resident pupil to Watson, whom he succeeded as one of the Surgeons of the Westminster Hospital in 1793. On the retirement of Sheldon, in 1808, he became Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, and retained that office until 1824. He was also a member of the Council and of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of

which College he was twice President. At the accession of George the Fourth he was knighted as a mark of acknowledgment to his professional skill. He died at his house, in Langham Place, on the 2nd of November last, and was buried in the Cemetery at Kensal Green.

Mr. Carlisle became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1792, and of the Royal Society in 1804; and his most important contributions to Natural Science are contained in the Transactions of these Societies. His paper on the Structure and Economy of *Tæniae*, in the second volume of our Transactions, is probably the first attempt to illustrate the structure of *Entozoa* by artificial injections, and established, among other points, the non-existence of an anus in the *Tæniae*. At this early period, Mr. Carlisle anticipated M. Virey's idea of the state of the nervous system in the lowest animals, on which the chief character of Mr. MacLeay's *Acrita* is founded, ascribing to the *Tæniae* a diffused condition of the nervous substance, and referring to John Hunter as having, in his lectures, applied that character to many of the lower tribes of animals.

Of his papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' the first in importance and originality is the memoir 'On the peculiar arrangement of the Arteries in Slow-moving Animals,' and it is on the striking discovery detailed in it that his memory as a comparative anatomist will chiefly rest. His paper on the Physiology of the Stapes, published in the volume for 1805, affords a good example of the application of Comparative Anatomy to the elucidation of a difficult physiological question; almost all the facts contained in it relating to the form and structure of the stapes in various animals were new. The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organ of Hearing formed the subject of his Lectures at the College of Surgeons in 1818.

His Lectures on Extra-vascular Substances, also delivered at the College of Surgeons, but of which an abstract only of a small portion was published in the 'Annals of Philosophy,' are alluded to in high terms by Mr. Lawrence. In 1820, and again in 1826, he delivered the Hunterian Orations at the College. The latter of these, containing the Anatomy of the Oyster, has been quoted in reference to the observations which indicate the sensibility of the Oyster to light. He also spent much time in experiments on the growth and reparation of Shell. In the prosecution of his various inquiries he enriched the Museum of the College with some unique examples of his peculiar anatomical skill.

Besides these contributions to Comparative Anatomy and Animal Physiology, Mr. Carlisle communicated to the Horticultural Society a memoir 'On the connection between the Leaves and Fruit of Vegetables, with other Physiological Observations,' and another paper published in the 2nd volume of the Transactions of that Society.

The Bishop of Chichester.

Lord Henry John Spencer Churchill.

Sir John William Lubbock, Bart.

The Rev. Thomas Rackett, M.A., F.R.S., &c., during a long life

successfully cultivated various branches of Natural Science and the liberal arts. Associated in his school-days with Hatchett, and afterwards with Maton, Pulteney and Cavallo, he became attached to the pursuits by which his friends were distinguished, and assisted warmly in the promotion of their views. In the years 1794 and 1796, he accompanied the two former in the tours which Dr. Maton subsequently published under the title of 'Observations relative chiefly to the Natural History, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England,' and furnished with his pencil the embellishments of that work, which was inscribed to him in a friendly and grateful dedication. In conjunction with Dr. Maton, he published in the 7th volume of our Transactions 'An Historical Account of Testaceological Writers,' and in the 8th 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the British Testacea.' These works may be justly characterized as manifesting extensive research, careful comparison, and accurate observation: the latter long continued to be the textbook of British Conchologists. Dr. Maton and himself also published in our 8th volume 'An Account of some remarkable Shells found in cavities of a Calcareous Stone, called by the stone-masons Plymouth-Rag'; and he subsequently contributed to the 11th volume 'Observations on *Cancer salinus*', and to the 12th, 'Observations on a Viper found in Cranborne Chace, Dorsetshire,' which he presumed to be *Coluber Chersea*, L. In addition to his skill in the use of the pencil, he was an accomplished musician, and devoted much of his time to antiquarian research, as well as to the prosecution of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Mr. Rackett became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1795, and of the Royal Society in 1803. In the year 1780 he was instituted to the Rectory of Spetisbury and Charlton, in the county of Dorset, and died on the 29th of November last, at the advanced age of 85, after an incumbency of more than sixty years.

The Rev. John Revett Sheppard, M.A.

Lord Viscount Valentia.

Nicholas Aylward Vigors, D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c., one of the most eminent ornithologists of the present day, was born in 1787 at Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, where his family had long been settled. He was educated at Trinity College in the University of Oxford, and gave early proof of the diligence and success with which he pursued his classical and literary studies, by publishing in 1810 'An Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of Poetick Licence.' Towards the close of 1809 he purchased an Ensigncy in the Grenadier Guards, and was severely wounded in the action at Barrosa, in the early part of 1811. On his return to England in the same year he quitted the army, and for the next twenty years devoted himself to the study of Zoology, and especially of birds and insects. In both these departments he formed extensive collections, and at a subsequent period liberally presented them to the Zoological Society, of which he was the first Secretary and one of the most zealous and active promoters. On the death of his father he succeeded to the family estate, and in 1832 became the representative in Parliament of the borough of Carlow, for which, or for

the county of the same name, he continued to sit until the termination of his life on the 26th of last October.

Mr. Vigors became a Fellow of this Society in 1819, and is author of an important paper in the 14th volume of our Transactions, 'On the Natural Affinities that connect the Orders and Families of Birds.' In this elaborate memoir he applied to the whole Class of Birds the principles of the quinary arrangement propounded by Mr. W. S. MacLeay in the 'Horæ Entomologicæ,' of which he continued through life to be one of the most ardent supporters. In the succeeding volume he published, in conjunction with Dr. Horsfield, the first part of 'A Description of the Australian Birds in the collection of the Linnean Society, with an attempt at arranging them according to their Natural Affinities,' in which the same principles were further developed and applied to the illustration of the Raptorial and Insessorial Orders. His only other contribution to our Transactions consists of a 'Description of a new Species of *Scolopax* lately discovered in the British Islands; with Observations on the *Anas glocitans* of Pallas, and a description of the Female of that Species,' contained in the 14th volume.

The first of his papers in the 'Zoological Journal' appeared in 1824; in 1827 he became its principal editor, and so continued until its termination in 1834. Of his numerous ornithological memoirs published in that work, perhaps the most important is his 'Arrangement of the Genera of Birds,' which, although scarcely more than a bare enumeration of names, contains the most complete outline of his views on the subject of classification. Some of his notices in the 'Zoological Journal' are on Entomological subjects; and several valuable papers, written in conjunction with Dr. Horsfield, are descriptive of new or rare Mammalia in the collection of the Zoological Society. For several years before his death the active part which he took in politics precluded his paying much attention to Zoology, but he retained to the last a considerable interest in his former pursuits, especially in connexion with the Zoological Society. He contributed many valuable notices to the 'Proceedings' of that Society.

Major-General Viney.

Robert Montague Wilmot, M.B.

Rev. William Wood, B.D., and

Francis Boucher Wright, Esq.

Among the Associates

Henry Woods, Esq., a surgeon, formerly resident at Bath, and subsequently at Camden Town, near London, who was well versed in the study of the Mammalia, a 'Natural History' of which he was for many years engaged in preparing for the press. This work, which was intended to be on a very extensive scale, has never appeared. He was author of 'An Introductory Lecture on the Study of Zoology,' of a memoir 'On a new Species of Antelope,' in the 5th volume of the 'Zoological Journal,' and of one or two notices in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society.' A few years before his death he quitted the neighbourhood of London and returned to Bath, where he became Secretary to the Literary Institution, and died on the 18th of August last, at the age of 46.